


Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(1), the Court may “terminate a term of supervised release and discharge the defendant” after the defendant has served one year of supervised release provided that certain conditions are met. First, the Court must consider certain factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553. Second, the Court may terminate supervised release only “if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the conduct of the defendant released and the interest of

justice.” Section 3583(e)(1); *see also United States v. Pregent*, 190 F.3d 279, 283 (4th Cir. 1999) (“The conjunction ‘and’ used in the statute . . . clearly indicates that a district court must conclude that the early termination of supervised release is warranted by both the individual’s conduct and also by the interest of justice.”).

As discussed at the hearing, the Court finds early termination is warranted in this case. The Court recognizes that mere compliance with the terms of supervised release is insufficient to warrant early termination, *see Folks v. United States*, 733 F. Supp.2d 649, 652 (M.D.N.C. 2010) (collecting cases), but after consideration of the requisite factors in § 3553(a), the Court holds that the goals of supervised release have been satisfied. Defendant is gainfully employed and has reintegrated into the community. He acts as a mentor, including to other offenders, and cultivates his family relationships. The government’s sole objection to defendant’s termination is that defendant took out lines of credit, including signing up for an Old Navy credit card, without a written record of authorization from his previous probation officer. The Court took this argument into account when evaluating the § 3553(a) factors. The Court finds that termination in this case is in the interest of justice. The motion for early termination [DE 140] is therefore GRANTED.

SO ORDERED, this 3 day of May, 2018.

  
TERRENCE W. BOYLE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE